THE PRINTERS STRIKE IN CINCINNATI

MURDERER SENTENCED CATTERILL, Salurday, Nov. 98, 1803.

Warren Wood, the murderer of Williams, the pedier, is served to be hung on the with January.

NAVAL INTRILLIGENCE
Wassington, Saturday, Nov. 98, 1852.
Liest Denser has been ordered to themand
in Phalicophia. Passed Midshipman Francis C.,
The ordered to alcon of war Albany. Third Assistant
gover Charles R. Manson has resigned.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS.

THE PLEASURES OF SIN. The say Sometho STLLER, it, it or Extrinors.

The was the first of a series of Sabbath sermons to be served before the Young Men's Christian Association too City during the present winter. It was been at the Baydist Church in Second-ay, last treed of the Englist Church in Secondary, Issue The attendance was large, the front seats and with a great number of young men, after of the Association. We have taken full notes to Pather's arranon, but an exact report of his words that no about of econocying an idea of the impression of its delivery; besides the discourse was one of its delivery: besides the discourse was one besides by deep reching rather than elaborate into effect. The text was from the 11th chapter of Ho a part of the 55th verse. * The pleasures of sin

eason.

myself happy and feel myself honored, in the e of addressing this audience. Lord Bacon someous, "that if we would know what will be the ter of a nation 50 years bearen we must ascercain the character of the young men from the ago of 1. I angus well for my country when I cast my or such a spectacle as this that is presented to me. The object of these different associations cities is to guard the young against than seductions. The tast which I have just an access indicates the course of some plain remarks.

many to evale the covered as the despel was so relaxed as be demand no self devial. These people would make the Googel as accommodating as their conscience, as plant as their passions, as levee as their lives. The other half of the world go to the other extreme, and magnify and exagerate the precepts of the Googel, and say, "As for me," then I become a christian, I do not mean to be like other christians I know I mean to be a good christian. But a good christian Ah, how hard! He must be, in their estimation, dead to all pleasure, he must extirpate like passions, and destroy his nature; he must be, in short, what nobedy ever was or ever can be. Such people make the Googel a system wholly impractical and impossible. Still toward this class of people there should be shown some charity, because they were not alone calpable in representing the Googel as dreary, severe and melancholy. Nay, christians so represent it. But was it the religion of the Googel a three hondered some Christians som and crabbed? Not at all. They would be still more so without it. The speaker here mentioned by way of ill. could be grafted in a crabtree. There were in the church a great many of these crabs, but religion should not be inaged by such persons. One man is constitutionally molanced and the property of the constitutionally molanced and the property of the constant of the constant and becomes poevish through disease or decreptitude; a fifth is had tempered, and the same spirit which renders him a tyrant in his family and vindictive because all who cross him in his business, impairs his religion and makes him forget that true zeal is nothing but love in action, and regards himself as faithful when he is only severe and sullen, and morose and misanthropic. The Gospel has no sort of sympathy with such man. Jesus Christ is not a hard master. The Gospel allows every pleasure a rational man can desire. The Jesus Christ is not a hard master. The Gospel allows every pleasure a rational man can desire. The danger, however, in these days, is not in that quarter whence are found emberites and esecties. The Gospel is in no danger of being pushed to a superstitious excess, but on the other hand fear too much relaxation. The text is sufficiently explicit, taken in its connection. It tells us that to be a Christian is to deny one a self and follow Christ—that we must surmount the most delicious seductions and refined temptations if they stand in the way. This is in fact saving faith. You need not study theological casesy to know what saving faith is; you may find it here havy text. Any pleasure is sinful which violates, or involves such a violation of the law of God. Delicacy would forbid the speaker even to allade to some pleasures which belong to this article. But a pleasure may not in itself directly violate the law of God and yet be sinful if it involves such a violation. Sabbath branking God has placed in the same category with murder, their and adultery, and if he punishes one, will assuredly punish the other. If he would mark the direct point of separation between two young men, one of whom will ascend to honor and respectability and salvation, and the other sink through successive atages to ruin, contempt and hell, he would make R consecration or violation of the Sabbath. Secondly, any pleasure is simful which robe God of the heart. All false seccessive stages to ruin, contempt and hell, he would make R consecration or violation of the Sabbath. Secondly, any pleasure is sinful which robe God of the heart. All false religions are attempted substitutes for the heart, there can be no substitute. The heart is necessary to understand the Gespel: love is the great interpreter of the Bible; love is the fulfilling of the law; so the absence of love is transgrasion of the law. Youth is often made the pretext of a plea for pleasure; but what folly, what guilt in such a pretext! As if the young could not die; as if sinful pleasures were less dangerous to the young than to those whose characters are matured; as if the pleasures that result from passions of youth are not afterward adhered to from bubit. Whence so many old people dragging their withered skeltons to parties, race courses, theatres, balls, using the artificial aid of glasses to detect the spots upon the cards, loading their old carcases with jewels! Whence the pelsied shaking of their hands, the trembling of their agitated charks, causing the diamonds to sparkle with frightful brilliancy, as if in solema mockery of the sins of youth—as if above all, Jesus were not worthy of all the order of the young heart, but deserved only the ruines and dregs of hearts wasted and decayed. The fill the imagination with irregular desires, rendering the condition deplorable. The fourth maxim has reference to our devotion in pleasure. Whatever units us for devotion is sinful. I will not discuss whether certain pleasures are out dition deplorable. The fourth maxim has reference to our devotion in pleasure. Whatever units us for devotion is sinful. I will not discuss whether certain pleasures are sinful, but ask you—Do they fit or unfit you for commanion with God? Apply this test to certain societies and assectiations. Are they such as Jesus Christ would be found in if he were now upon earth? Do they strengthen the pleas inspirations just received at home? The last pleasure to which I will refer has reference to our besetting sin. Every man knows that there is a particular passion from which he is chiefly in danger. Any pleasure which strengthens this passion is sinful.

The appealer then passed to the remaining topic—the two

Every man knows that there is a particular passion from which he is chiefly in danger. Any pleasure which strugthens this passion is sinful.

The speaker then passed to the remaining topic—the two characters of these pleasures. Up to this point he had made concessions such as were perhaps rarely made from the publit. He feared that ministers sometimes defeated them selves by declaiming against sin as if it had no pleasures. Sinhad its pleasures; to contradict it was to contradict it was to contradict all the selvents of the property to property of the property of

have recontly come from the deathbod of a young man who belonged to one of these Christian accordations. I baptised him some eight years ago in Richmond, and nover any him afterward notif has before his death, at flattl more. He was in the last stages of consumption, but he said to me, in the words of flattor, "I am almost well. In a few hours after I left, he died, and the last words he witered went to his father, when he said, "Tell De Fuller to prach. untered were to his father, when he said, "Tell Dr Faller to preach—His eved glassed and his pulse coased to been before he could fainsh the sentence. The family were full of conjecture as to what he would have added. Some supposed he would have told one to preach from a certain rest. But I did not want any more of the sentence.—Tell Dr Fuller to preach, "was enough. Oh, was it not a reclude to me from the grave, as if I had not yet hegen to preach? Was it not an encouragement on, as if a volce from the pertain of circuity had said, nothing is grander to the soul. Go, preach, preach more constantly, more connected.

After a few more words of current exhartation, the speaker closed his discourse, which from the impossioned tere and striking manner of its delivery, was deeply in pressive. The reverend orator has great power over the

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The corner stone of the "Church of the Annunciation," Manhattanville, corner of Bloomingdale road and One Hundred and Thirty first st., was had yesterday, (Sandar,) by Meroseiguicur Bedini, the Pope's Nancio The foundation of the building is scarcely laid as yet, but from a view in walking over the marked out ground, we think it will be one of the very largest churches in this City.

There was a large raised covered platform erected on they east side of the building site, and in front of it were several long benches, which ran nearly across, and which were to be appropriated exclusively to the use of females and children. To guard those from intrasion several gen themsen were placed around. The platform was in the elevated position where the grand alars of the church is to be creeted, and the seats in front were much below its level in the place which is to be the basement; there were gangways on each side of the platform for ascent and occount as the procession moved around the church.

Som after 3 o clock, the people began to assemble in great numbers, and before the arrival of the Nuncie, between four and five thousand persons were prosent.

The Nuncie and suite arrived in carriages, and a procession was formed outside. In front of a procession of about twenty of the minor clergy drossed in their suitans and surplices—were four boys, two carrying cracifixos and two candles, all of them dressed in crimson, over which was thrown a white surplice. The cross and the candles symbolised that the cross is the light of the world; the dress of the boys, white and crimson, that all who entered on the service of the cross should be pure, and ready to shed their blood to uphold it. The procession stood in front of the platform and made a semi-circle around the Nuncio, leaving a space in front for the people to see, when he opened in the usual form by reading from the Catholic Kinal that no ceremony could be regulately performed without the sanction of divine anthority, and

the stone in the usual manner. The following is a copy the deposit in the stone:

Q. B. F. S.

In benerem Dei Opt Max.
Lapidem Angularem.

Ecclesia sub-invocatione B. Maria Verginis.
Ab Angulos Sahusta.
In substite Sahusta.
In substite Maniastanville.
Redeine XII. Civitatis Noc Eboraci.
Calatanus Bedden, Archiep Thebarum.
Numius Apostoliens in Brasilea.
et extra ordinem.
Apud status Federates America. Sept Die XXVII Novembris.
Dominica I Advenus Anno R. S. MDCCCLIII.
Rejoublica vero LXXVII.
Solemni ritu Benedisti, Poenit.
Sedente Sammo Poenither Pio P. P. IX.
Archiep Neo Eboraci Johanne Hughes.
Przede Statum Fuderatum Franklin Pierce.
Gubernatore Status Neo Eboraci Horatic Seymour.
Medratore Civitatis Neo Eboraci Horatic Seymour.
Medratore Copies murarice O'Conner & Hamil, et operis hyparis P. R. & J. F. Savage.
The above inscription, written on parchment, with t

The above inscription, written on parelment, with the U.S. coins for '53, and several books, pamphlets and newspapers of the day contained in a copper box made by Alfred Lyons, of Manhattanville, was placed under the corner stone.

papers of the day contained in a copper son made sy Arter by cons, of Manhattanville, was placed under the corner stone.

The following is a brief description of the edifice which will be erected: The church is to be in the Gothic style of architecture, that commonly known as the "Early "Pointed." It will be built of brick, the water tables, trimmings of doors, windows and buttresses being of brown stone. The main building will be 57 feet by 90 feet, with a chancel 18 feet by 30 feet. At the south-east angle will be a tower and spire 135 feet in hight. The church will have an open timber roof, richly ornamented with moddings and tracery. Over the altar in the chancel will be a large window of stained glass, representing the Annuclation of the Blessed Virgin, the patron saint of the church. The other windows are to be filled with handsome stained glass, containing appropriate devices and symbols. The church will afford seats for 7.59 persons, and will have cost, when completed, about \$20,000. The architects are Edson & Engelbert; carpenters, P. R. & J. P. Savage; masons, O Conner & Hamil.

After the ceremony of the laying of the stone was over, the "Te Deum Laudamus" was saing—all the people knoeling. In the crowd, we noticed the Venerable Thomas O Conor, with tottering form and gray bairs—a man of nearly 100 years of age—one of the frish refugees of '98 fether of Chales O Conor, the present District Attorney, on bended knees—with uncovered head—and leaning for support on hig stick. After the Te Deum was sung. Dr. Cummings, with the gospel in his hand, knelt before the Nuncle who bestowed on him his blessing, and he then came to the front and said.

As it is growing late, and many of you have come from

con befored knees—with uncovered near—and total properties the support on hig stick. After the Te Deum was saug. Dr. Cummings, with the gospel in his hand, knell before the Noncio who bestowed on him his hiesing, and he then came to the front and said:

As it is growing late, and many of you have come from afar off. I shall not detain you long with the remarks I have to make. This day is one of joy and consolution for all the Catholics of New York, and in an especial manner for those of this Ward and neighborhood. For the Catholics of Manhattanville I may say that it is the greatest day yet recorded upon the history of their church. We have met to lay the corner stone of a church in which you and your children may worship; and present to bloss it and place it where it shall rest for years, perhaps for centuries, is the representative of the most wenerated and most being the representative of the most wenerated and most being the representative of the most wenerated and most being the representative of the most service. There is a central between the small evidence of work which, up to the present, stands before your eyes, and the magnificance of the rites with which it is blessed but it is generally observed that the greatest results are not obtained from the noisest beginning—the greatest powers are not those or how the present, stands from the noisest beginning—the greatest powers are not those or any long of the present of the first state of the rites which his before you on the robot of, while the rocks are being removed which divide one arm of old Hidson from the other—this noise starties the whole neighborhood and attracts the notice of all, yet how much present was the power that patiently (so to speak) and gradually, time after time, and part after part, ided up that mass of work which is before you on the subject of the patient should be presented by the patient sh posed with contry more than the product of the facility of the control of the con

your work is looked upon with the same respect, the same adulection, the same veneration, as the growing works of your brothers in the faith, or whose mularishings in our land you are daily informed. Yes, even the representative of the Holy Father, who has an office graed upon the lofty walls and along the immense alses of 8t. Peter's, knows well that there is no difference between the shaple align which will be hie soil in this place, and the spacings and towering structure at which Alass is colaborated there. He has seen there the Father of the Father and towering structure at which Alass is colaborated there. He has seen there the Father of the Father and the size has eachebrated the holy seorifies within the walls of that wonderful building, and yet his interest is the same in what he witnessed there, so far as the fath is one camed. Do not imagine from these remarks that I consider the work in which you are engaged as not a noble one. For I am informed that its dimensions will be larger than the onal size of Catholic churches in the City of New York, and that it will be an honer to the whole Island when it is fluished, but I necent that the exections of man, whatever they may be, are acceptable to God only when prompted by the properspirit, when offered with these sentiments and dispositions, without which nothing, however valuable in itself, is acceptable to the Lord of House. Anything that is began on this Island, whether in a civil or religious point of view, should not be called wonderful. He who would feel astonishment thereat does not know this wonderful piece of ground, Manhattan. We can remember when, only a few years ago, there were but a few straggling houses between Harlem Hights and Murray Hill, down to what is now the center of the City. A little further back in history we find incidents formed a part. You are aware that during the Revolutionary Wer, Washington's headquarters were for a time at Fort Washington, which has thence taken his name. A road went from the old corner of Grand st. to Ki

tanville remember when there were only two or three little brick churches on the Island, and a few priests to at tend to the spiritual wants of the faithful; some remember laving gone to call the Rev. Dr. Powerfrom St. Peters' to attend a sick call, and minister to a dying person in Manhattanville. As to the increase of the City and their own prosperity, and especially of the numbers of those belonging to their religion, and of the churches in which they can worship—as to all these things let them expect great results from the future, with almost a certainty of not being disappointed. But, while we are surrounded with temporal blessings, insecsing every day, let us not forget the beneficent hand which scatters them around—let us not forget to thank the giver of all good gifts. Especially let us try to show our gratitude to Almighty God, so rich in blessings toward us, by endeavoring to effect some progress in spiritual matters, in the culture of the heart, in religious education, in all that is required and recommended by the Church; so as to insure a continuation of temporal blessings, and, at the same time, to be sare we do not injure our souls while our bodies are being provided for. Especially show your gratitude to God by offering at his shrine a portion of your substance, from time to time, without which it will be impossible to complete the building in which you are engaged. Stand by your pastor; do not desert him: let not your zeal be cooled nor diminished till the building is completed, till you and your friends shall be gathered together, not to see the laying of the corner stone, nor the raising of the wall, but to witness the dedication of the structure to Almighty God, to behold the ceremenies by which the building is put in use for the sacred purpose for which it was creeted.

After Mr. Cummings had concluded, the Nuncio bestewed his benediction on all present, when the people dis-

sacred purpose for which it was creeted.

After Mr. Cummings had concluded, the Nancio bestewed his benediction on all present, when the people dispersed. The Rev. Mr. Donelly then came up to the reporter's table, and said that there would be some rather interesting performances at his house, in which he hoped they would all participate. In the antercom we saw the Nuncio again. This time, however, nearly shorn of his robes, and before him were a company of small boys, whom we learned belonged to the school of "The Infant Jesus," of the Christian Brothers, some of whom had come to present them to the Nuncio. A fine young boy named Alvar de Comeau, was reading an address welcoming him as the representative of the Holy Father.

of the liely Father.
Air. Bedini responded in Italian, (which Dr. Camming Air. Bedini responded in italian, (which by a translated), saying he was sent on a mission of charity and love, and that the world by poverty of the children of the Church, was not regarded by the Holy Father, if they would be only rich in faith, and if they the boys) progressed in goodness, as the temple which their fathers was building would in numbers, the Charch and themselves would have reason to rejoice. He then gave the boys a Pontifical Benediction, wheat they de-parted

Parted.

The company were then invited to a bountiful collation, the examination of which was going on with great spirit when our reporter left for home.

FACTS OF SLAVERY.

Eleven negro slaves ran away from Marion Co., Missouri, recently, and were conveyed beyond the reach of their pursuers, by means of the underground railroad.

Two Irishmen were arrested last week in Louisville, who are suspected of running off negroes.

Ere suspected of running off negroes.

Concealing a Fugitive.—Jane A. Claytor was arraigned before the Mayor this morning, on the charge of concealing the person of Thomas H. Keeling while the officers of the law were in pursuit of him. Officer Kelley stated to the Mayor that, after searching Keeling's store last night, he repaired to Mrs. Claytor's house to arrost him, but upon arriving there, was refused admittance, and also received a good portion of abuse for having was arrested about 5 o'clock this morning, while caming out of

also received a good portion of abuse for having wasted the occupant at a late hour of the night. Keeling was arrested about 5 o'clock this morning, while coming out of the house, and when informed of the charge, said he had purchased some iron from a negro. Mrs. Claytor was held to answer her offense at the Court of Hustings.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.—A negro woman, calling herself Adeline Tiflord, has been committed to jail by the County Marshal as a runaway slave, at the instance of Captain Thornburgh, of the steamboat El Paso. She says she belongs to Mr. John Tiflord, of Mercer County, Ky. It is supposed she got on board the boat at Liberty, on the Mescuri River.

A bill is before the Tennessee Legislature to tax dealers in slaves on the amount of their sales.

supposed she got on board the boat at Liberty, on the Missouri River.

A bill is before the Tennessee Legislature to tax dealers in slaves on the amount of their sales.

A female slave belonging to Secretary Guthrie, while in Cincinnsti, on her way to Washington, absconded and has not yet been heard from.

MURDER IS SUSSEX COUNTY—Slave Whipped to Death by his Master.—Some months since, a horrible tragedy was enacted in Sussex County. The facts of the case, we are stre, are still fresh in the memory of the reader. They were briefly these: A farmer named Henry Birdsong, while receipt these: A farmer named Henry Birdsong, while receipt these: A farmer named Henry Birdsong, while receipts in his chamber with one of his little sons, was fired upon, through one of the windows, at the dead hour of night, by his own slave. The child was mortally, and the father seriously wounded. The slaves, three in number, if our recollection serves us, implicated in the affair, were condemned and executed for the offense. Since the occurrence of this tragedy, Mr. Birdsong has exercised the utmest rigor withhis servants. He had been regarded, as we learn, as a "bard master," before the attempt upon his life, and since that event has not slackened the reins. For some months past, it seems, he has been in the habit of requiring each servant on the plantation to report himself at the dwelling house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes failed to report himself at the dwelling house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes failed to report themselves. This act of insubordination fired the jealous mind of Mr. B., and be determined to make an example of the first fellow who made his appearance, thority after dark, one of the servant called at the dwelling to obtain his masters shoes, for the purpose of blacking them. Upon making his appearance in the chamber, Mr. B. called him to account for disobarding the case toming to the knowledge of the coronor of the commy his finding of a varie

the parties of the pa

become kongresionistical. The deposit were Construction which has Star as another the transfer at exemples as

He chose to take a speedy departure, and was as oried by one of the police officers of flavanosh as far as Charleston. Altimo Braves to Escars. On Tuesday last, before the Bracken Circult Court, two free regress arms Heavy and Issae Runsey, were tried for assisting a negra belong-ing to Walter Linn to make his escape some time since. Issae was requitted, but the jury could not agree as to Heavy.

Another free negro named Dr. Perkins, indicted for aid Another tree hegro named Dr. Perkins, indicated for aid-ing off, by taking across the river) a slave of Blackst me. II. Ronkins, of Sept., 1802, was convicted and sentrared to the penticulary for three years. Helencarly 70 years old, two white mensons Cripps, a school teacher, and James Cooperson indicated for the same offense as the negroes first named. Cripps gave \$5,000 buil and was re-leased. Cooper is in juil, awaiting his trial at the next May term.

leased. Cooper is in juil, awaiting his trial at the next May term.

It is generally believed that Cripps will forfeit his bail, and not appear for trial. We understand he declared, while lying in juil at Brooksvide, that he had done nothing but what he would do again; that he would help any man out of slavery that he possibly could; that he regarded slaveholding has so great a sin that no slaveholder could be a christian; that he would he soon marry a negro woman as a white woman but for the disgrace of the children, &c., &c., It is believed he came to the State especially to sid in the escape of negroes. On being bailed, he left immediately for Ohio, so we hear. [Maysville Eagle.

Hongons of Stayley!—A few weeks since, an old black woman, formerly owned by a gentleman in this County, and who had been purchased a year or two ago, by her husband, and taken to Pennsylvania, passed through this place on her way to her former master. She stated that she had tried the pleasure of negro freedom in Pennsylvania, and with all its enjoyments and sweets, it could not compare with slavery in Virginia. She says that while a slave she had always been well fed and clothed, but in Pennsylvania her labor was not rewarded with these comforts. Her husband, and alone came back to slavery. Although this is the only fact of this kind which has come under our immediate observation, still it is not the only case in which persons have returned to voluntary servitude. And wo doubt not if it were practicable, many others would de likewise.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away Fiften my premises, near Nonconah. Fayette Co. Tenn, a

Richmond Inquirer.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from my premises, near Nonconnah Fayette Co. Tenn., a mero mar. JACK about ten days eince. He isof a black combon, chort in bis stature, has a clow, bumble munner of talking.

a. out 20 years of age and likely. He belougs to the Elean state and her a brother in Memphia, hired to the Mesers Greenlaws, of the name of Not. He is believed to be lurking about Memphia; I will give the above reward for his apprehension. GEO F. TAYLOR. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 22th day of July, my negre boy FOB. He is five feet light or nine inches high, will weigh one hundred and fifty pounds is very nearly made, his color least, head amail, forchead tolerably high, chin short, eyes a little full, speaks tolerably quick, and is apt to elevate his voice when carred; he is very sensible, and handles tools with considerable slight. He may attempt to make his escape to the free States but I think it is probable that he is either in Memphis or soon Covington, Tipton County, Tenn. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confirement in juil, so I can get him. Hell's Speinzs.

G. W. RENNOLOS. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD .- Ran away

UNCLE TOM DOWN SOUTH .- The Savannah News of

Nov. 22. says:

"To right introduced for the first time, before a Savannah andience, the comic and caustic Burletta, of 'Uncle 'Tom's Cabin.' This representation, comprised in two scenes, is intended to illustrate negro 'Freedom at the 'North, and Service at the South.' Among the personness who figure in the scene which is laid the other side of Mason and Dixen's line 'AUNT HARRIST BEECHER 'STOWE,' and her 'Mon Frere' in sable sympathy, HORACE GREAST, are most prominent."

THADE IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Charleston Mercury

TRADE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury of Nov. 23, has the following news:

"At a public sele of negroes yesterday by Col. T. D. Condy, very high prices were obtained. A girl of 16 was sold for 8770; one of 18, 8730; one of 20, 8760; a man of 9, a laborer, 770; and a boy of 18, apprentice to a tailor, \$200. We noticed also the sale of a tract of land in Christ Church, about six miles from Mount Pleasant, of about 320 acres, for \$4,000. Taking the stringency of the money market into consideration, these prices indicate an advancing tendency in both land and negroes."

CLERICAL INDIGNATION.-From The Charleston Waig. edited by the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, we extract this inter-

edited by the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, we extract this inter-esting indignation item:

"Unde The"s Cabin.—We are surprised to learn from our ex-chances that this insulting play has been performed at the Charleston Theater, so recently as Monday evening last. The Sacanana Laurani states that tickets were in such great demand, as to have been sold out early in the day. The Charlestonians, did thomselves no honor, by attending on this occasion. They ought to have given the 'players' a cost of ter and feathers, selling their tickets at full price, and ap-plying the proceeds to ad in exerting an African Hower of Warship. The suductions smooneciment, in Charleston, of such a play, was an insult to the city, and then for the city authorities to have tolerated it, was an outrage upon the South."

The piece alluded to, by the scory, is a paredy which a

was an outrage upon the South". The piece alluded to, by the way, is a paredy which a party of strolling players have procured as a 'key' to open the coffers of the haters of Uncle Tem and the opponents of Southern oppression.

SUPERIOR COURT, NORFOLK — Yeslerday, —Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Douglass, charged with instructing negroes to read and write, centrary to the law of the State, came up, and, the witnesses being examined, the lady was, at her request, permitted by the Court to be heard in her own defense, and she accordingly addressed the Jury, and vindicated her innocence, so far as intention was concerned, in a manner which was certainly calculated to interest, not only the Court and Jury, but the large audience of spectators who were listeners. We should take her to be turned to forty. Her manner was graceful and even dignified, without effort or pretense: bir language such as bespoke the educated and accomplished woman, and her enunciation cleer, distinct, and musical to the car. From the statement she gave, it would appear that, in violating our law, of which she plead entire ignorance she was actuated by a spirit of the purest benevolence, and had got up her little school of colored children more to gratify that feeling, and at the same time to include the inclinations of her young daughter, who had anxiously desired to be their instructress, than from any necessity or expectation of complement. She represents hereoff to be a native of Charleston, S. C., and in better days an owner of slave. But her sympathies and proclivities are evidently at war with that in-situation, and though her address to the Jury was at times eloquent, it was cloquence haspired by a philanthropic enthusiasm, rather than a calm and considerate view of the stern realities and contingencies which govern marking in all their relations.

The Jury had not agreed at the adjournment of the

view of the ster reanites and mankind in all their relations.

The Jury had not agreed at the adjournment of the Court. If gulity, the law imposes a penalty in such cases of \$100 fine and six months imprisonment.

[Norfolk (Va.) Herald, 24th.

Kidnaffing.—We are informed that it is not by any means an unusual custom among the native Californians to capture Digger Indians in the neighboring mountains, and appropriate the poor devils to their own use. The capture is generally effected without bloodshed by surrounding the rancherias and cutting off all chances of escape. All those of proper age, who are physically adapted to labor, are secured by tying their hands together and are thus brought into the ranches and placed on a diet of barley, which they readily substitute for acorus. They are then sold or set to work as may best suit the interest or convenience of their self styled owners.—Whether their future prospects are improved by extending to them the rites of baptism and other worth privileges, we are not advised but that their present condition is improved by the change, we consider extremely problematical. The practice, we are credibly informed, prevails within 30 miles of the State Capital.

EDMIND BURKE AND THE NOMINATION OF

EDMUND BURKE, AND THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL PIERCE.

Edmund Burke, owing we presume to some personal grievance, has become dissatisfied with the Administration of Gen. Pierce, and may be considered among its opponents. But for this the country would hardly have been favored with the following disclosure of the means used to bring about the nomination of Gen. Pierce. That event was helled by the Democratic party as unexpected and unpremediated: politicians wished the people to regard it as providential—something not effected by human wisdom. The idea of a providential nomination in such an assemblage of calculating politicians as the Baltimore Convention was simply ludicreits, and we said at the time that the nemination of Gen. Pierce had all been predetermined and preconcerted. Mr. Burke's testimony shows that we were not mistaken. There is a minuteness and naturalness about it which leave no room for doubt, so far as the main statements are concerned. Apart from the intrinsic interest of this disclosure it must prove highly testructive, as showing the tricks of politicians, the manner in which public opinion is manniactured, the devices by which conventions and parties are led by the nose.

No credit is due to Mr. Burke for this revelation. He has turned Miste's evidence, not to promote the public good, but so fer as we can see, to graiffy his own recontinual.

turned Niste's evidence, not to promote the public good, but, so for as we can see, to graiffy his own resonance. The etetenants be makes, whatever else they may prove, show him to be a coming unserupulous, disingenuous, sinister collitician.

him to be a carning unaccupaton, disingentions, attacker publicies.

Mr. Burke says, that for months before the Democration Mr. Burke says, that for months before the Democratic National Convention met. In because convinced that motifies Case, Burkanan, nor Demglas could get the normal nation and that the Convention would agree upon a companion conditions, and he was establicial that Photocratical hatter chance them say often men. Due his collections of compatition who was no beophine and of the ring of compatition who was seen in desired which he will be parameters as the apparameter of the proposition as seen it is apparatus to the confidence of the seen points of the contract pull the calculate superameters with the proposition of the contract pull the calculate superameters with the Proposition pull the Calculate superameters with the Proposition pull the calculate superameters with the Proposition pull the latest the calculate as the advantage of the latest the case of the second points of the latest the case of the second points of the latest the case of the second points of the latest the case of the second points of the latest the case of the latest the la THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O

papers, and therefore the heat mediums through which to communitate such declars.

Mr. Blorke goes on to kny, that about four weaks before the Converting, he came home and corresponded with Gen. Flore in relation to his nomination. The later desired that the delegation from New Hampshire should most at Convert, to consider the matter, and requested Mr. Barke to write to some of the delegates and request their attendance. This Mr. Burke did, but was unable to attend the meeting himself. In a later, however, he suggested a plan of operations. Gen. Pierce replied to this letter, acknowledging litt receipt, and stating that the delegates present concerned in they leve, What that plan of operations was, will appear presently. Shortly after, Hurke and Gen. Flerce had an interview, at the request of the letter, and fully discussed the plan, which was carried out aiment to the very letter at Baltimore.

In the following extract, Mr. Burke fully exposes the cunningly decised scheme which, under the artful man agement of shrewd politicians, secured the nomination of Gen. Flerce as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

"At that time, Gen. Pierce expressed his desire that our delega-

Gen. Pierce as the Pomocratic candidate for the Presi ency:

"At that time, Gen. Pierce expressed his desire that our delication should not cast its vots unanimously for any one condidate heton should not cast its vots unanimously for any one condidate heton the Convention. The reason he assigned was that is consequence of the high character for ideility to preactible which the Democratey of New Hampshire enjoyed among their breaking of the
Union, the united vote of her delegation, though small, would have
a greater moral farce than the votes of delegations smalls large or
numbers; and, if given for any leading candidate in the catact,
would exist, never the state of the catact, would exist, never the catact flows, our of
the best hotels in that city. The Convention assembled, and fit-roadcat its ession we energed every energy to carry out the visions of
the less hotels in that city. The Convention assembled, and fit-roadcat its ession we energed every energy to carry out the visions of
the less hotels in that city. The Convention assembled, and fit-roadtent in expend to our delegation giving a united vote. Subsequently,
we all united on Gen. Cases and then we sgain divided Mr. Atherton and myself voting for Hon. James Buchman, and our callescents
viring for Gen-Butter, of Keninethy. At length, the delegates from
Virginis introduced the same of Gen. Pierce, and then on delegation
startly to smiled ever said by two securities.
There facts the cocerds of the Convention abundantly proces.

In continuation, Mr. Burke speaks of his own services
after the commission, and says among other things that
he, "in cooperation with an eminent and distinguished
"naturalized citizen, aided in inducing Kossuth to take
ground in favor of the Democratic nominees, which
"he subsequently did."

The remainder of the article is occupied with an expo-

"he subsequently did."

The remainder of the article is occupied with an exposition of the personal relations which have existed between himself and Gen. Pierce since the nomination. The article, it will be remembered, is in reply to the reports industriously circulated that the General was personally hestile to Mr. Burke. In this connection an extract from one of the private letters of Gen. Pierce is given, in which he saws:

one of the private letters of Gen. Fierce is given in which a says:

"I can state distinctly that the charge that I am your enemy has, so for at I have, so reexpands in any women a set of reacting. So the contenuance the reports. Mr. Burke that he did not countenuance the reports. Mr. Burke says: "We prefer to believe that he is a man of "truth and henor, and that they (Butterfield, George, and "others, who have circulated the reports.) are base and "infamous calumniators of both him and us."

Our readers can put their own interpretation on the following sentence:

lowing sentence:

"We have seen several Presidents in our day, and we have learned to look upon them as men and not as gods. We approach them with no feer and trembling. They are men, but the office which they fill is the most exalted of human honors. It represents the majority of the people, and who ever tills it is cuttiled to the respect of the people while in office. But there is one character for above that of President—it is the GENILEMAN. That implies truth, honor, integrity and fundice.

President—It is the GENTLEMAN. That implies train, honor, inter-rity and justice.

"A President personally, may be without these eminent qualities, but a gratieman never. The President who represents and carries out our principles will have our political support, if he is no gentle-man. The presenced friends of General Pierce would sittempt to show that he was decidate of truth and honor, and therefore no gen-tleman. We prefer to believe that they are of that character, and not he. The facts we have show enumerated go to show they are the care who are destinate of truth, integrity, and honor, and not Get. Pierce."

Consumption in Philabelphia.—The Philadolphia Sun says: As a result of the advantages enjoyed by our citizens on the occasion of Thanksgiving Days, we subjoin the following statistics of the amount of articles consumed on Thursday, which we have carefully collected: 375 barrels of superfine flour, used in various ways; 199 bushels of potatoes, baked, roasted, holled, &c.: 321,652 turkeys, 436 of which were roasted, and upon which 25 small sacks of salt were used, and about 14 pounds of pepper; 459 chickens, cooked in various ways; 396 ducks, variously prepared; 261,021 pounds of butter; 260,000 pounds of cheese; 572 pound cakes; 291,000 loaves of bread; 450 roasting pigs; and there were only 160 salt mackerel. There were also drank 161,221 gallons of coffee, in which were used nearly the same number of quarts of milk; 760 gallons of champagne; 300 gallons of tendy; and in the District of Moyamensing alone there were drank 521 gallons of whisky; 760 casks of lager bier, and other liquors in proportion. These statistics only show the proponsity of the human species in reference to their gastronomic character, and so far as our figures go in regard to drinking, the number of arrests made for drunkenness substantially demonstrate them. CONSUMPTION IN PHILADELPHIA .- The Philadelphia

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR CRAFTS.—We learn that the Hon. Samuel C. Crafts died at Craftsbury on Saturday last, at the age of about eighty years. Few men in the State have devoted so large a portion of their life to the public service as has Gov. Crafts. As representative in the House and Council. metaber of Congress, tovernor of the State, and U. S. Senator, and other minor offices in his town and county, we believe that ha has been for fall half a century a faithful public servant, ever deserving and ever possessing the entire confidence of the people. [Montpeller Watchman.]

The Actress Affair.—The N. O. Delta, Nov. 17, says.
The most strange circumstance in this affair is, that
nothing can be ascertained in regard to the nativity of
Bedford. While some assert that he is by birth a Freuch
man, and that his name is Belfont—others, and very many,
tee, say that he is a Yankee schoolmaster, and that the
proper spelling of his name is Bedford. We incline to the
latter epinion, the suicide to the contrary notwithstanding.
Some one picked up a strip of paper on the floor, after the
tragedy, on which was written

"Bury me by the side of my adorable Helena.
"J. Bedford."

We made inquiries yesterday at the house where the wounded lady now lies, in regard to her prospects for recovery, and were informed that there was little hope that the would survive.

At a late term of the County Court in Perry County, Ia., there were twonty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted. One lady set forth in her potition, that her lord always slept with his back toward her. She obtained a bill.

obtained a bill.

LEGAL VALCE OF A MAN'S NOSE.—At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas in Hillsboro County, a man was tried for biting off another's nose, last Thanksgiving Day. The Jury decided that he should pay for the delicious mouthful of meat thus foreibly obtained, the sum of \$70 49. This may, therefore, be considered as the legal value of a man's nose in this State! [Concord (N. H.) Reporter.

EUROPE.

BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

ENGLAND.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1853. Golden opportunities, and the use made of them, is the title of one of the most tragi-comical effusions of the grave and profound Economist. The "golden opportu-"nities" were, of course, afforded by Free Trade, and the "use" or rather "abuse" made of them refers to the working classes.

"The working classes, for the first time, had their future in their own hands! The population of the United Kingdom began actually to diminish, the emigration carrying off more than its natural increase. How have the workingmen used their opportunity? What have they done? Just what they used to do formerly, on every fecurrence of temporary sunshine, married and multiplied as fast as possible. At this rate of increase it will not be long before emigration is effectually counter-balanced, and the golden opportunity thrown 'away." The golden opportunity of not marrying and not multiplying, except at the orthodox rate allowed by Malthus and his disciples! Golden morality this! But, till now, according to The Economist itself, population has diminished, and has not yet counterbalanced emigration. Over-population, then, will not account for the disasters

"The next use the laboring classes should have made of their rare occasion ought to have been to accumalate savings and become capitalists. In scarcely one instance do they seem to have risen, or begun to rise, into the rank of capitalists. They have thrown away their opportunity. The opportunity of becoming capitallets. At the same time 120 Stoneman tells the muskingmen that after they had at last objectived join per court on their fermer carnings, they were able to per-her the titl a week imposed of the New the mean major are few highly paloutated at the year mock. That notes what there to become a capitalitie one of its skillings a work. That is a problem worsky or study. the muchingment had she takes they also in crabes in The material beautiful to the first the first terminal and the material and the material and the first terminal and te A corolation in Paris would of course, give a different amorticanto these alteration they must be to anotherate

which they were to stop marrying and multiplying. "They have lived more luxuriously." Under the corn laws, we are told by the same Economist, they were but half fed, half clothed, and more or less starved. If they were then to live at all. sow could they contrive to live less inxuriously than before? The tables of importation were again and again unfolded by The Economist, to prove the growing prosperity of the people and the soundness of the business done. What was thus proclaimed as a test of the unspeakable blessings of free-trade, is now denounced as a proof of the foolish extravagance of the working clames. We remain, however, at a loss to understand how importation can go on increasing with a decreasing population and a declining consumption; how exportation can contique to rise with diminishing importation, and how industry and commerce can expand themselves with imports and exports contracted.

The third use made of the golden opportutity should have been to procure the best possible education for themselves and their children, so as to fit themselves for the improvement in their circumstances, and to learn how to turn it to the best account. Unhappily, we are obliged to state that schools have seldem been so ill attended, or school fees as ill paid." Is there anything marvelous in this fact ? Brisk trade was synonimous with enlarged factories, with increased application of machinery, with more adult laborers being replaced by women and children, with prolonged hours of work. The more the mill was attended by the mother and the child, the less could the school be frequented. And, after all, of what sort of education would you have given the opportunity to the parents and their children ! The opportunity of learning how to keep population at the pace described by Malthus, says The Economist. Education, says Mr. Cobdon, would show the men that filthy, badly ventilated, overstocked lodgings, are not the best means of conserving health and viger. As well might you save a man from starving by telling him that the laws of Nature demand a perpetual supply of food for the human body. Education, says The Daily News, would have informed our working-classes how to extract nutritive substance out of dry bones-how to make ten cakes of starch, and how to boil soup with devil's dust.

If we sum up then, the golden opportunities which have thus been thrown away by the working classes, they consist of the golden opportunity of not marrying of the opportunity of living less luxuriously, of not asking for higher wages, of becoming capitalists at 15 shillings a week, and of learning how to keep the body together with coarser food, and how to degrade the soul with the pestiferous doctrines of Malthus. On Friday last Ernest Jones visited the town of

Presten to address the factory-hands locked out of the mills, on the labor question. By the appointed time at least 15,000 persons (The Preston Pilot estimates the number at 12,000) had assembled on the ground, and Mr. Jones, on proceeding to the spot, was received with an enthusiastic welcome. I give some extracts from his speech :

from his speech:

"Why have these struggles been? Why are they now? Why will they return? Because the fountains of your life are sealed by the hand of capital, that quaffs its golden gobigt to the lees and gives the dregs to you. Why are you focked out of ife when you are beked out of the factory? Because you have no other factory to go to—no other means of working for your bread. What gives the capitalist this tremendous power? That he holds all the means of employment.

The means of working the means of work is, a national movement of the working classes, that can alone achieve a triumphant result.

Sectionalize and localize your struggle and you may fail—nationalize it and you are sure to win."

Mr. George Cowell in very complimentary terms

Mr. George Cowell in very complimentary terms moved, and Mr. John Matthews seconded, a vote of thanks to Ernest Jones for his visit to Preston and the services he was rendering to the cause of labor.

Great exertions had been made on the part of the manufacturers to prevent Ernest Jones visiting the town; no hall could be had for the purpose, and bills were accordingly printed in Manchester convening an open-air meeting. The report had been industriously circulated by some self-interested parties, that Mr. Jones was going to oppose the strike, and sow division among the men, and letters had been sent that it would not be personally safe for him to visit Preston.

THE WAR-ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1853.

Our latest intelligence from the seat of war is only telegraphic and fragmentary, but it is of the highest importance. The Turks under ISMAEL PASHA-pay attention to this name, for it is destined to shine bright in the ensuing great war-have crossed the Danube at Turtukai to Oltenitza, on the direct road to Bucharest. They were immediately attacked by Gen. Perloff, (probably Pawloff,) and the invincible bugbears of the

North were routed with no small loss by the Turks, who drove their ranks in by a bayonet attack. The number of the forces engaged, are, of course, incorrectly given. As often as a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces a Russian defeat, it pleads for them a large inferiority of forces, but we have seen enough of this exploded trick in the Austrian bulletins during the Hungarian war. In fact, the result remains the same; the Russians, whether few or many, have really been beaten at Oltenitza. Another column of Turks has crossed the Danube from Rustshuk to Glurgevo, and here again the Russians are defeated; though the report that the Turks have captured the fortified city of Giurgevo, has not yet been sufficiently authenticated. The Vienna telegraph announcing that the Turks were pursued on the dyke by the Russians, implies that the city had been taken, and remained in possession of the Turks; since the dyke is beyond the city, which is situated on a kind of islandamong marshes, and is connected by dykes with the elevated plain of Wallachia. But the most important victory of all has been gained by Omer Pasha himself, against Gen. Dannenberg. Wedo not know where nor when, but the fact is authenticated that a pitched battle has been fought; that fourteen superior officers of the Russians have been killed; and that the Turks have maintained their position. And this is the Vienna version of the affair, which is as friendly to Russia as it can be. When we receive the Turkish dispatches we shall probably hear that the Russians fled in wild disorder. To day the rumor prevails that the Turks have entered Bucharest; but this report is not yet confirmed, and seems even improba-ble, unless Omer Pasha's and Ismael's victory were much more signal than reported. The immediate consequence of these Russian reverses is the concentration of a large Austrian force on the frontiers of Servia, which again has led to a general armament of the Serba in the Principality. Austrian neutrality cannot be maintained much longer. Step by step we are approaching that crisis which has been predicted by Kossuth, but not oredited by the politicians of Europe and America. The Emperor of Russia on the other side, before he became informed of the reverses of his army of occupation issued a manifesto, haughly and importment, yuting a stop to all ductor diplomatic regeliations. and appealing to the smood. The document is thought to be of med unitare as will look shortly to a rupture betwoon Prouce and Summer The next spring will probably the all Europe is based areas Kussia Austria Prus

was all commun and Strigium on one side, and France.

Standard the bank Swissonband and Parkey on the other